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Distributed Creativity in Play

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Abstract
Our objective is to explore distributed forms of creativity that arise in play to help guide and foster supportive research, game design, and technology. This workshop seeks to bring together researchers, game designers, and others to examine theories of creativity and play, games design practices, methods for studying creativity in play, and creative play experiences. Participants will present work, video prototype, discuss topics, and contribute to outcomes.

CCS Concepts
- Human-centered computing → Collaborative and social computing; HCI design and evaluation methods;

Author Keywords
games; social creativity; collaboration

Introduction
Play and creativity are intertwined. Play involves imagination and curiosity wherein players explore potential actions and realities [25]. This requires divergent thinking [23] and creative choice. In collaborative play, creative contributions are distributed among players. For example, in tabletop role-playing games, such as Dungeons & Dragons [3, 20], players verbalize actions of their characters, adding to the generation of shared narrative. Sawyer and DeZutter iden-
tify this as distributed creativity—“where individuals within groups contribute ideas often towards a common goal” [26].

Distributed creativity is not limited to players in the same physical space. Increasingly popular web-based platforms, such as Roll20¹ (Figure 1) and Twitch² (Figure 2), connect players from all over the world in shared play experiences. They offer opportunities to design for and study distributed creativity in situated and digitally-mediated play contexts. However, we suspect that qualities of these online spaces, their designs, and associated technologies affect distributed creativity. These spaces promote creative contributions through designs that increase participant agency or limit involvement through technological constraints. For example, Twitch’s Clips³ feature enables viewers to creatively curate interesting play moments during a live stream. Clips are shared in the chat, adding to the social play experience.

This workshop explores aspects of distributed creativity in play. We bring together HCI researchers, game designers, players, and other interested participants. The primary objectives of this workshop are to:

• identify characteristics of distributed creativity in play;
• critically reflect on how design and technology draw upon, enable, limit, or negate these characteristics;
• share methodologies, practices, and environments for supporting and studying distributed creativity in play;
• foster future collaborations on workshop topics.

Related Work
Creativity is a hard term to define often leading to misguided attempts at broad explanations [7, 9]. We consider two specific forms of creativity identified by Kaufman and Beghetto [14]: little-c—everyday creativity arising from social situations; and mini-c—“novel and personally meaningful interpretation of experiences, actions, and events.” We foresee that little-c and mini-c arise in play as players engage in personal creative acts with others. This results in social creativity [8] as individuals interact towards cohesive group play, as in tabletop role-playing games.

When studying distributed creativity, HCI research focuses on collaborative, product-oriented definitions and domains [9]. According to Sawyer and DeZutter [26], “understanding distributed creativity requires an empirical focus on the moment-to-moment interactional process of the group, and how that collaborative, improvisational process leads to distributed creativity.” We similarly see creativity in play as processual. For example, even in highly linear video games with specific narratives, players choose how to play [1, 25], making creative choices in how they advance the story.

Sociologist and psychologist study the effects of games and play on creativity [2, 5, 12, 24]. A significant emphasis is given to how play affects the learning, social growth, and creativity of children [12, 24]. Still, the Csikszentmihalyi investigated how adults enter creative flow states in both enjoyable work and play [5]. Bowman et al. argue for more studies of play and creativity with the increasing popularity of video games [2]. This workshop seeks to bring together knowledgeable parties to advance our understandings of distributed and social creativity in play.

Key Topics and Questions
This workshop explores the following topics and questions.

Play Contexts with Distributed Creativity
We invite submissions that identify one or more contexts involving distributed creativity in play. Below are examples.

Tabletop games (e.g., Dungeons & Dragons, the board game Pandemic) facilitate distributed creativity. Players
engage in collaborative storytelling and problem-solving experiences where creative choice is constrained by rules. In role-playing games, players contribute to a story through voicing the actions and speech of characters in an imaginary world. These games are performative and improvisational [19]. The story is not entirely free-form; game rules and mechanics determine outcomes of actions [25]. For example, a player states that their character performs an acrobatic move to swing from a chandelier. The player rolls dice to determine success or failure. Improvisational creativity in these games is distributed and mediated by game elements and artifacts (Figure 3), such as maps and random generators [31].

In board games, the experience is often (but not always) less free-form and more constrained by game rules [21, 22]. Players make choices within the rules, working toward an objective. The game’s theme can help lead players to construct their own narratives during play, a creative process.

Recently, digitally mediated play of tabletop games through online platforms has emerged. Such platforms enable collaborative play for those who are geographically distributed. While these platforms contain means for communication (e.g., chat, voice, video) and shared virtual tabletops, they vary in the types of collaboration and play that they enable. We expect that this influences creative opportunities in play.

Modern live action role-play (larp) stems from tabletop role-playing games [6]. From comparatively short scenario play to large multi-day events with several thousand participants, larps cover any type of embodied role-play that creates a closed narrative engagement between players (Figure 4). Players exhibit distributed creativity in their interactions with others, constructing a shared experience through collaboratively maintaining immersion and integrity of a play scenario [30]. Subsequently, this form of playful collaboration has been deemed potentially useful in education [10] as well as participatory design [13].

Game play live streaming, as primarily manifest through the popularity of Twitch, has emerged as a media practice for shared play experiences in participatory communities [11]. Modalities such as text chat and audience polls enable participants to engage in creative choice by making suggestions to remote players [11, 17]. Distributed participants contribute creative works that add to game narrative, setting, and community [11, 17]. Other emerging live streaming paradigms, such as “Twitch Plays” [17] and audience participation games [28], enable direct participant engagement in creative play. New modalities offer potential to further the creative ways distributed audiences participate in play [18].

Methods for studying creativity (in play)
We invite works that present methods for studying creativity in play, specifically little-c and mini-c. A general challenge of studying creativity is defining what is being studied. The creative cognition approach considers that creativity constitutes a number of different cognitive processes [7]. These processes are associated with different forms of creativity, such as generating new designs or improvising notes in a jazz performance. We posit that distributed creativity in play involves particular cognitive processes, such as those stemming from imagination and exploration. Thus, we need both new methods as well as adaptation of existing approaches.

In drawing upon existing methods for studying creativity, we could adapt survey metrics for creativity support tools [4] to gather and compare subjective experience data after play or use quantitative metrics of novelty, diversity, and quantity of ideas [15] to analyze creative choices made during play across all players. Approaches that rely on expert ratings of products [27, 29] seem less appropriate for play.
How does game design affect distributed creativity?

We invite submissions that consider the effects of game design on creativity. This includes identifying and deriving game rules and mechanics that support creative acts in play. For example, in *Dungeon World* [16], a tabletop role-playing game, authorial control over the story is distributed between the players and the game master (referee) using rolls of two 6-sided dice that determine the outcome of actions; values range between 2 and 12, with a higher probability of middle numbers. On a 10+, the player determines what happens; on a 7–9, control is shared; and on a 6-, the game master determines what happens. In digitally mediated play, game designers make use of technology and software to facilitate distributed creativity. This includes web-based platforms, like *Roll20* and *Twitch*, that enable distributed play. Features, such as collaborative drawing tools or communication modalities, give participants agency to express ideas and take action in creative play.

**Participants & Position Papers**

Maximum number of participants: 25. Participants are selected on the basis of the position papers (2–4 pages).

**Position papers:** This workshop calls for position papers related to the key topics and questions. Accepted participants are encouraged to bring interactive experiences to share at the workshop. We will publish (with author permission) final versions of the position papers on the workshop website.

**Duration:** 1 full day.

**Announcement & recruitment:** We will announce this workshop on a dedicated website providing a more thorough description and on mailing lists (e.g., CHI Announcements). We will contact local game studios, such as Renegade and Sony San Diego. We will actively recruit participants through our personal networks.

**Tentative Schedule**

The workshop tentatively has the following structure:

- **Welcome & Introduction**
- **Show-and-Tell**
- **Lunch**
- **Prototyping Session**
- **Prototype Presentations**
- **Wrap-up Discussion**

**Welcome & Introduction**

Participants introduce themselves. Organizers present objectives of the workshop to situate the day’s activities.

**Show-and-Tell**

Authors of position papers present their work, followed by a discussion. This may include technology demos or participants will leave the workshop with better understandings of distributed creativity in play and directions for future collaborative research.
Requirements

Required facilities: This workshop will benefit from taking place in a local design studio. We require a standard meeting space for joint work (large format TV or projector) with additional space for break-out groups. Additionally, a playful, visually aesthetic space offers creative opportunity for shooting video prototypes.

Required materials: We require materials for prototyping including markers, pens, scissors, tape, paper (multi-colored), post-it notes, transparent sheets, and flipcharts. Some materials will be provided by the facilitators.

Optional Dinner & Games

Following the workshop, we will host an optional dinner and games event for workshop participants and others (as space is available).
References


